Ensuring Access to Information and Protecting Privacy Right to Know Week 2015

Brian Beamish Commissioner

Reaching Out to Ontario
Sault Area Hospital
September 25, 2015



Right to Know Week 2015

- Raise awareness of an individual's right to access government information
- Promote foi as essential to both democracy and good governance.
- Mark the benefits of a transparent and accessible Open Government.
- Celebrated in over 40 nations worldwide and across Canada.

Our Office

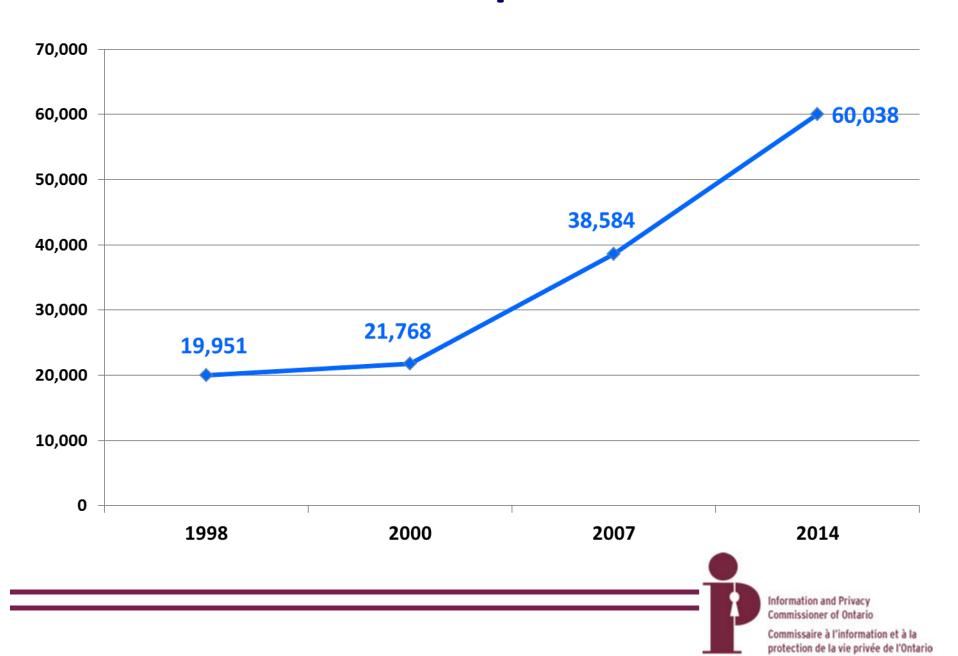
- The Information and Privacy Commissioner (IPC) provides an independent review of government decisions and practices concerning access and privacy.
- The Commissioner is appointed by and reports to the Legislative Assembly; and remains independent of the government of the day to ensure impartiality.

The Three Acts

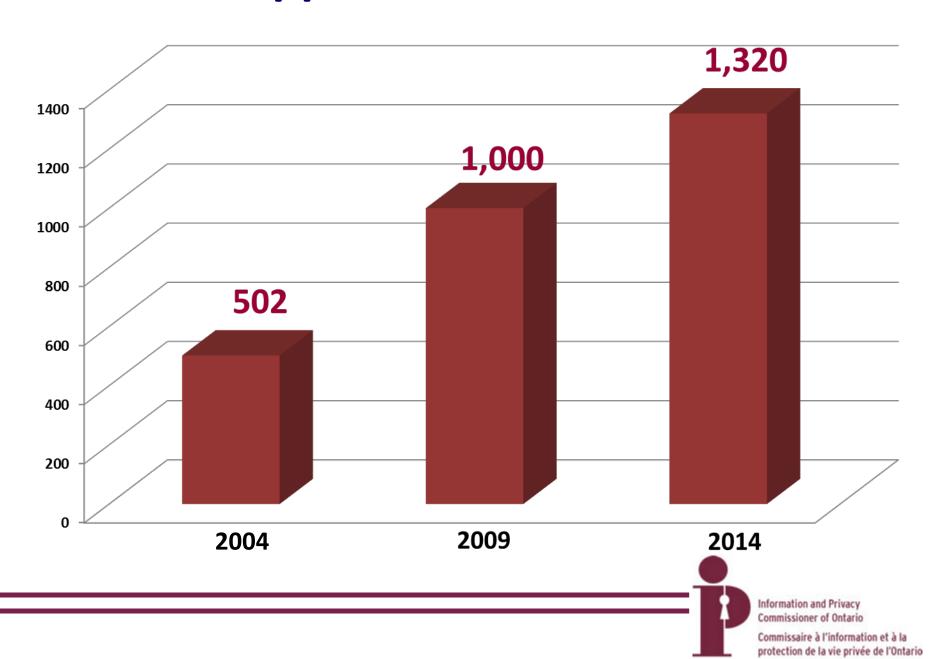
The IPC oversees compliance with:

- Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA)
- Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA)
- Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA)

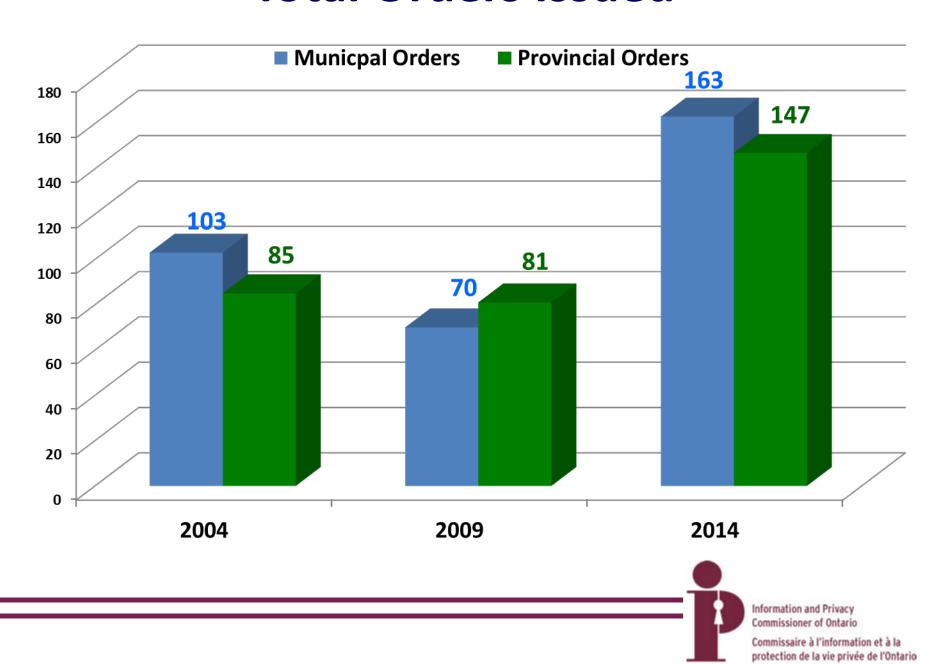
Total Access Requests Per Year



Total Appeals Received Per Year



Total Orders Issued



Ontario's Open Government Initiative

- Open Government involves three pillars: Open Information, Open Data and Open Dialogue.
- Open Information the proactive release of information about the operation of government to improve transparency and accountability, and promote more informed and productive public debate.
- **Open Data** proactive publishing of data collected by government in free, accessible and machine-readable formats and encouraging its use by the public as well as within government.
- Open Dialogue proactive involvement of the public in planning and decision-making to ensure that the government understands and responds to public interests in a collaborative way.

Draft Open Data Directive

- The Ontario government released its draft Open Data Directive on May 1, 2015 for consultation.
- The draft directive codifies minimum requirements that must be met to implement Open Data – a key component of proactive disclosure.

Open Data Directive Consultation

The IPC **applauded** this effort and recommended that the draft directive:

- Ensure the protection of personal information in data sets through appropriate de-identification;
- Require periodic reviews of open de-identified data so that it cannot be linked to individuals;
- Provide direction on how to further open the procurement process and ensure disclosure of government contracts.

Open Dialogue

- Treasury Board open consultations on the draft Open Data Directive.
- Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing open consultations regarding its review of Ontario's Municipal Act, City of Toronto Act and the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act.
- Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services open consultations of street checks.

Municipalities are in the Lead!

- Institutions in the broader public sector, particularly municipalities, are leading the way in Open Data, Open Information and Open Dialogue.
- Many have Open Government strategies and action plans outlining their vision, principles, priorities and planned activities.
- Most larger municipalities have Open Data catalogues (for example: Toronto, Guelph, Waterloo, Windsor).

The City of Guelph

Guelph received **award** this year from Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC) and Deloitte.

- One of top three cities for advancing local government, responding to citizens' needs.
- Included:
 - comprehensive Open Government Action Plan
 - Open Government Community Leadership Team
 - turned Council orientation into an online resource everyone can access



Open Contracting: Proactive Disclosure of Procurement Records



 The proactive disclosure of procurement records will improve the transparency of government spending and reduce resources required to respond to access to information requests.

Open Contracting: Proactive Disclosure Of Procurement Records

September 2015



 This paper provides guidance on how to make procurement records publically available, while protecting sensitive third party information and personal information.

Call to Action

Open and accountable government empowers the public to fully participate in the activities of its government and the decision making that impacts us all.

We urge all institutions to commit to the pillars of Open Government.

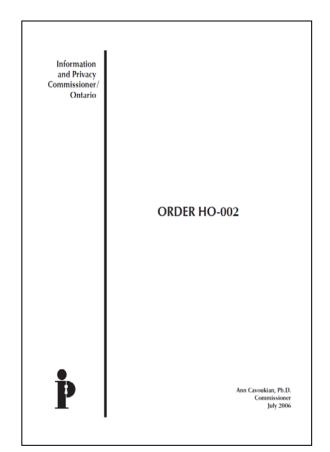


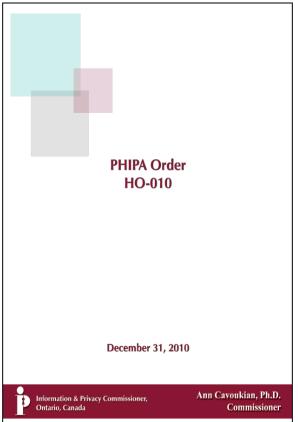
Protecting Personal Health Information

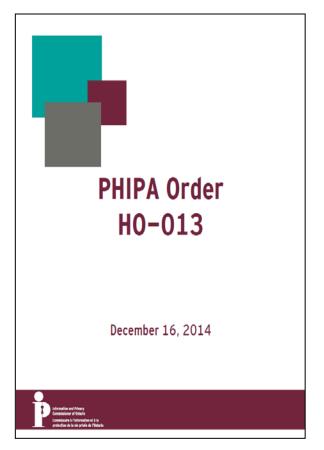
Unique Characteristics of Personal Health Information

- Highly sensitive and personal in nature.
- Yet, it must be shared seamlessly among a range of health care providers to deliver timely,
 efficient and effective health care to the individual.
- This dual nature of personal health information (PHI) is recognized in PHIPA.

Health Orders We Have Issued in Response to Unauthorized Access









Detecting, Deterring and Reducing the Risk of Unauthorized Access

Everyone has a role to play:

- Health Information Custodians
- IPC
- Employees/Agents
- Regulatory Colleges
- Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care
- Attorney General



New Legislation: The Health Information Protection Act

- The "Electronic Personal Health Information Protection Act" Bill 78 was introduced in May 2013, but did not make it past second reading due to the 2014 election.
- Bill 119 was introduced last week. From the previous Bill, it proposes to:
 - Set out rules for the collection, use and disclosure of PHI in provincial electronic health records (EHRs).
 - Establish processes in which individuals can access manage consent directives and access their own provincial EHRs.
 - Determine requirements for prescribed organizations of who will be responsible for EHRs.

The Health Information Protection Act

The bill also proposes to:

- Mandatory privacy breach reporting to the IPC and to relevant regulatory colleges.
- Remove the requirement that prosecutions must be commenced within six months of when the offence occurred.
- Double the maximum fines for offences from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for individuals and from \$250,000 to \$500,000 for organizations.

Panel Sessions

- Panel A (Auditorium) Protecting personal health information in an electronic environment:
 - Manuela Di Re, Director of Legal Services and General Counsel
 - Debra Grant, Director of Health Policy
- Panel B (Goulais Room) Working towards a more transparent and accountable government:
 - David Goodis, Assistant Commissioner
 - Sherry Liang, Assistant Commissioner



How to Contact Us

Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario 2 Bloor Street East, Suite 1400 Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4W 1A8

Phone: (416) 326-3333 / 1-800-387-0073

TDD/TTY: 416-325-7539

Web: www.ipc.on.ca

E-mail: info@ipc.on.ca

Media: media@ipc.on.ca / 416-326-3965

